

Weekly National Intelligencer.

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ROTATION IN OFFICE.

We inserted in our daily paper of Friday week a communication by a gentleman of worth, demonstrating the injurious effect upon the public interest of the extension of the principle of rotation in office to those subordinate employments in Government in which experience is of great value, and is even indispensable to any thing like efficiency in the administration of the duties of office. We made no inquiry of the writer of the article as to his party predilections. What he said on the subject was practical, and generally true; and all writers who recommend themselves by such qualities are welcome to our columns. For ourselves, we have nothing to desire of this Administration but that it will honestly and faithfully discharge its duties. Had we any disposition to see it embarrassed or entangled in difficulties, so far from allowing intelligent and qualified correspondents to enlighten its path, as we have shown ourselves willing to do, we should let it stumble on blindly, as any Administration certainly will do which removes persons from office without inquiring whether such removal is beneficial or prejudicial to the public interest.

The Globe, however, of the same evening, pounced upon the communication referred to as though it were the result of a premeditated purpose on our part to interfere with the distribution of the "spoils" among the "victors." We protest against the imputation of any such design.

But, not satisfied with its first demonstration, the Globe is out again on Monday evening, in an attempt to establish some inconsistency on our part with sentiments heretofore uttered by us on the subject. We copy the caption and opening of its last article as follows:

"The National Intelligencer's Inaugural Address to the Federal Administration of 1841."

"This very brief preliminary note announced the Harrison policy, which was to beget a new trial to create a surplus, establish a new regularity of the currency, and fill the office with a new set of functionaries, who, according to Mr. Webster, were to open new books."

"The New Administration.—In entering upon the duties which are about to devolve on him by the voice of the people, General Harrison will have many difficulties to encounter and many embarrassments to overcome. He will commence his Administration with an empty Treasury, and in debt; the currency of the country in a state of utter disorder and demoralization; commercial enterprise paralyzed; internal improvements almost at a dead stop; the public offices filled by men who have been appointed for their party services and devotion, and paid for neglecting their official duties to double in party politics and interfere in elections. An entire change in the policy of the Government must be made, and General Harrison, we believe, has the firmness, ability, and virtue to do it. He has, moreover, from the mass of intellectual material in the country, an opportunity to select the most able and gifted statesmen of the land to counsel and advise with as Cabinet Ministers, and he will be aided in both. Houses of Congress by able, eloquent, and enlightened men. With these aids, we have no doubt he will bring order out of chaos, and prosperity and happiness out of adversity and distress."

"We quote this article of the Intelligencer with an eye to the portion we have marked in italics. It contrasts strongly with that quoted a few days ago from the same print, recommending the late tenure for the public functionaries who now hold it, &c."

In this attempt to plume itself at our expense, the Globe has met with the same success as it has often achieved in similar attempts heretofore. The article which it quotes is not "the National Intelligencer's." Not remembering having written any thing of the kind, we find, upon search of our file, that such an article, though not ours, was published in the National Intelligencer of December 29, 1840, among selections from other papers, and that credit was given for it to another paper so distinctly that no one could mistake it for our own. We state this fact, not that we care to express any dissent to the principles laid down in the extract referred to, but to warn the Globe against its propensity to burn its fingers whenever it would raise an argument with us.

Having this occasion to allude to this subject, we quote from the Globe sufficient of its remarks to show what is the sentiment concerning removals, &c. of that wing of "the Democracy" which it represents, as follows:

"The people of this country are deeply impressed with the fact that the Federal party have, some here or other, contrived, in spite of the popular will, to work its way into the subordinate executive offices, State and National, throughout the Union. The Democracy will never be satisfied until some equality in the appointment is restored between parties in this respect. And this, of itself, we think, will require, on the part of the present Chief Magistrate, a very extensive reform."

So much for the Globe.

From the other wing of "the Democracy" we have the following very intelligible intimation that the broad hints of the Globe are at least so far thrown away upon the President that he intends to choose his own time and way of making either removals or appointments.

FROM "THE CONSTITUTION" OF MONDAY EVENING.

"APPLICATIONS FOR OFFICE.—We stated some days ago that, among the applicants for office would not be numerous, but, on the contrary, would materially lessen the chances of success. It is said that the President has declined, with that firmness which is a part of his character, that he who has preferred their requests, and are found here after to press their claims, will not receive his favorable consideration. When his Cabinet has been fully organized, and the line of policy in regard to removals and appointments settled, then the applications will be taken up and considered, and decided upon according to their merits. This, we are assured, will be the probable course of things."

We deeply regret to state that the Hon. Isaac Hays, the much-respected Senator from the State of Massachusetts, lies dangerously ill at his lodgings in this city, to which he has been confined for more than a week past.

We regret to learn, by a letter from Chester, that the wife of the Hon. JAMES A. PEARCE died on Saturday. Mrs. P. had been dangerously ill for some time, which had kept Mr. P. from his seat in the United States Senate.—*Balt. Amer.*

THE CASE OF CONVENT.—Mr. MUMFORD, who was summoned to pay a fine of \$250 for a contempt of Court, in refusing to answer interrogatories before the Grand Jury on the ground that such answer would criminate himself, and who was committed to prison in default of the payment thereof, on Saturday last paid the amount of fine into court and was released, having undergone a week's imprisonment.

(Albany Atlas, 3d inst.)

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

The Senate having found it necessary to appoint some committees at this Extra Session, ordered the appointment of all its standing committees. Supposing that our readers would like to see how they are constituted, we have placed them in another column.

There are many rumors of intended removals from office by the new Administration; but, if any thing like a proscription policy is intended, it is at least slow in showing itself. We incline to think that our new President will not descend quite as low in search of objects of punishment for opinion's sake as some of his predecessors have done; and we are not without some hope, indeed, that he will discountenance and discourage attempts by Democratic General Committees, by Clubs, and that sort of machinery, to dictate to him such appointments as ought ever to be made more with reference to the public interest than to mere demagoguism and party service. We observe that these cliques and combinations, too often successful under the late Administration, are again at work, in New York and elsewhere, to accomplish their own selfish and interested purposes. Our having opposed the election of Mr. POLK is no reason why we should not earnestly desire that he may prove by his conduct that he is neither to be cajoled nor terrified into any course contrary to his own sense of right.

We learn from the *Madisonian* that on Friday last the new Secretary of War and Postmaster General entered upon the discharge of their duties, and that on Saturday the new Secretary of the Treasury did the same.

We learn further from the same paper that on Saturday morning the Officers of the Army, and others, paid their respects to the Secretary of War, and, together with a large number of citizens and strangers, visited the President of the United States at the Executive Mansion; and that Mrs. Polk received visitors on that day and the preceding day.

A WHIG COLLECTOR.

It is with great pleasure, and not altogether without pride, that we point the attention of our readers to the following evidence of honesty and fidelity in the discharge of his public duties in an Ex-Collector of the port of New York, removed from office by the late Administration, without notice, and upon no other cause than the suspicion that he was at heart a Whig:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, MARCH 5, 1845.

SIR: Your accounts of the customs, embracing, during your official term, nearly fifty millions of dollars, and your accounts for your official emoluments, up to the 7th July, 1844, the period when your official services as Collector terminated, have been adjusted at the Treasury, and a balance of \$9.51 found to be due to you from the United States. I have referred the Collector of New York to pay that sum to your order; which order, having been charged to you, your accounts as Collector of the Port of New York have been this day finally closed on the books of the Treasury.

Very respectfully,

J. W. McCULLOCH.

To EDWARD CURTIS, Esq.,

Late Collector, New York.

By a paragraph published in this paper a few days since, extracted from the Globe, we learn that an impression has been made that the decision recently pronounced by the Supreme Court in the case of the *Maison Rouge* grant implicates the present claimants under that grant in some fraud or impropriety, in consequence of which the grant has been adjudged void. Such was not, we learn, the judgment of the Court; and, so far from being a fair implication from the opinion pronounced, the Court in the most precise and positive terms repudiated such a construction, and fully acquit the present holders from any participation in or privilege with any such fraud. A majority of the judges who heard the case, four in number, were of the opinion that the evidence in the record showed that the survey or figurative plan, which purported to have been made in 1797, was not in fact made until 1802 or 1803, and was then fraudulently antedated. The judgment of the Circuit Court was simply reversed, which will lead to another trial, upon this question will be open for investigation, upon such evidence as may then be adduced. The present claimants, we learn, did not acquire their title until 1819, and purchased the property for a large consideration, after the Board of Commissioners appointed by Congress had investigated the title, and pronounced their judgment that it was a perfect grant, and that the title was unexceptionable.

It is stated in the Northern papers that President TYLER, before the expiration of his term of office, remitted the unexpired part of the sentence of suspension from service of Capt. JOHN T. NEWTON, United States Navy, pronounced by the Court Martial upon the occasion of the loss of the steam frigate *Missouri*. Certainly, in our opinion, sufficient rigor had been already exercised in the case of that gentleman.

CLOSE VOTING.—Mr. RUFUS KEELER, the Democratic candidate, has been declared Mayor elect of the city of Rochester by one majority, and the Whigs have gained the Council, though opposed by a combination of Locofocoism, Abolitionism, and Nativism, (Mr. JOHN ALLEN, the former Whig Mayor, and a candidate for re-election, being an adopted citizen.)

The canvassing of the votes devolved on the old Board of Council, in which there was a tie. The whole number of undisputed votes returned for Mayor were—For Keeler 1509, for Allen 1507. There were also returned two votes for "J. Allen" and one vote for "John Alle," there not being room on the paper to write the deficient letter. The latter vote was allowed; but, on the question to count the two votes having "J. Allen" on them, the Locos all voted in the negative, causing a tie in the Board, when Mr. ALLEN, who was presiding as Mayor, voted against himself, and thus gave the victory to his competitor. It is doubted whether, under these circumstances, Mr. KEELER will accept the office.

The New York Express of Thursday says: "The register of Prof. Moore's Telegraph, situated in the room over our office, was operated yesterday morning during the shower of rain, by the galvanic action of one of the metallic roofs to which the wire was attached, in the line from this terminus to that at the Lyceum. The electricity developed by this roof was sufficient to produce bold and legible characters on the paper, and worked with the same regularity and precision as when connected with the battery."

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

In confirmation of the reports which have been in circulation here, and have already found their way into the Eastern papers, we learn that the Minister of Mexico to this country (Gen. ALMONTE) has signified to this Government the termination of his mission, in consequence of the passage of the act for the annexation to the United States of the Province of Texas. He has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State entering a solemn protest, in the name of his Government, against that law, which he declares to be an act of aggression the most unjust that modern history records, being, as he alleges, the spoliation of a friendly nation of a considerable part of its territory.

The Minister has further asked for his passports, it being his purpose to leave this city for New York as early as practicable, and there to embark for Mexico.

This step on the part of the Minister is, of course, only what every intelligent person knew would be the necessary consequence of the passage of the act of annexation.

HOW TEXAS CAME TO BE "ANNEXED."

The following extract from the Correspondence of the *Charleston Mercury*, dated at Washington, 26th February, throws a broad and glaring light upon the hitherto to us impenetrable mystery of the passage of the "Annexation" Joint Resolution in the Senate:

"As to the new Cabinet, my prognostications may now be considered as realized, so far as Mr. Calhoun is concerned. He has not been offered the State Department. Mr. Buchanan is to take his place. Mr. Calhoun was not put in office by a party, or for a party purpose, but by the general voice of the country, for objects pre-eminently national. He has made up most important issues with foreign Governments, vital to the Southern States; he is now in the midst of the Oregon negotiation. It was not thought that a President whose elevation he cordially aided—a citizen of the South too—could have deemed it consistent with propriety, duty, or policy, to dismiss him from office. But Texas, it was said, hung on it. NEW YORK COULD ONLY BE GAINED BY SACRIFICING MR. CALHOUN, and accordingly he is sacrificed. His friends are justly indignant." &c.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.—The Supreme Court last week decided the very important land case from Louisiana, involving the validity of the celebrated grant known as the *Maison Rouge* grant. The lands claimed under it were thirty leagues, being upwards of two hundred and fifty thousand acres, lying on both sides of the river Ouachita, near Monroe. The case was decided in favor of the United States, the alleged grant being declared by the Court fraudulent, and therefore void.

The Court also decided a case from Michigan, in which it ruled that lands purchased from the United States in that State are subject to State taxation from the date of sale. On the part of the purchasers it was contended that the lands were not liable to be so taxed, because, until the patent issued, the legal estate was still in the United States, and the lands, therefore, exempt from taxation.—*Globe.*

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

DECREE.—The Globe, in recommending to the Administration a step in regard to Oregon which must produce war, holds the following language: "More than a quarter of a century of joint occupation of our territory—then the establishment of exclusive jurisdiction, as is now the case—next a reference to the arbitration of a European sovereign, to hold the British in possession of this disputed jurisdiction for twenty-five years more, as in the case of Maine—the British Government lying in wait and watching like a wildcat for the coming in of its party by some chance, (as in the case of Harrison), to catch some honest friend like Daniel Webster in the State Department, ready to betray the country and give England all she asks—he getting in return all she wants."

There is a straight-forward sauciness, a devil-may-care impression in the above, which leads us to copy it as a sign of the times. People marvel that the red-shirted men from New York city, with a small cannon in their rear, could have access to the President of the United States, mingle in the inauguration program, and be hand and glove with the chief officers of the nation. But these movements are consistent with most else. The lie upon the floor of Congress, the bow-knife at the tavern, and the language which we quote above, that charges corruption and treason upon Daniel Webster, all belong to such a state of things. We need not say that where they mature so rapidly, there must be reformation or ruin before long.

THE "GOLDEN VICTORY."—At a meeting held on the 17th ultimo in Culpeper county, (Va.) the following resolutions among others were adopted: "Resolved, That WILLIAM SMITH, Esq., late faithful Representative in Congress, has been, and is now, in our opinion, one of the ablest and most efficient supporters of the Democratic cause in the State of Virginia. We believe that in 1840 his exertions in the cause of Democracy saved the Old Dominion from the clutches of Whiggery, whilst almost every other State quailed beneath its baneful influence. Again, in 1844, he buckled on his tried armor, glittering and bright as of yore, and, nerving his arm for the contest, flew to the rescue of Democracy, never ceasing his sword until he had spread its golden wings over our waving banner."

"Resolved, That we recommend the said WILLIAM SMITH, Esq., to JAMES K. POLK, President elect of the United States, as competent to fill, and deserving at his hands, some appointment, both lucrative and honorable."

This is what we call "doing it up brown," very brown, indeed. The figure of "Victory" and the "golden wings" is exceedingly appropriate, for the party would not give the snap of their fingers for victory, unless there was some "gold" about it.

If Mr. POLK complies with this golden appeal, there will be more conventions held in the next six months than forty newspapers could chronicle.

(Petersburg Intelligencer.)

Mr. BIRNEY thus faintly apologizes for his political course during the late Presidential election: "But suppose we had all voted for Mr. CLAY—suppose him elected, and Texas kept out—where would have been the Liberty party? Scattered among slaveholders and their allies, without having accomplished any thing. The Liberty party would not have been in existence at this time. It would have been completely dissolved."

FIRE AT THE SOUTH.—At Norfolk, last Tuesday night, the dry-goods store of Edwards & Amistead, and the dry-goods store of S. Dawes, were consumed by fire, with nearly all their contents. Loss from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

At Charleston, on Wednesday morning, 750 bales of cotton lying on Fraser's wharf were destroyed, and considerable injury done to the stores and goods of Messrs. Fraser & Co.

At Savannah, on Sunday night, the large building known as Washington Hall, was consumed, together with some 2,000 bales of cotton stored in the lower part of the building, and the Odd Fellows' Lodge Room, in the second story. The loss considerable.

FROM TEXAS.

Galveston newspapers to the 22d ultimo have been received at New Orleans.

The only item of news of any interest is comprised in the following official publication:

By the President of the Republic of Texas.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Letters of Marque and Reprieve have been issued by the Government of the Republic of Texas, to authorize individuals to fit out vessels of war, and to wage hostilities by sea against the Republic of Mexico; and whereas it is deemed expedient to revoke all such letters of marque and reprieve, and all other commissions of like character heretofore issued by this Government:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, ANSON JONES, President of the Republic of Texas, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and Laws, do, by these presents, revoke and recall, and declare henceforth null and void, all letters of marque and reprieve, and all commissions of what nature soever, authorizing individuals, under the sanction of this Government, to fit out and arm vessels of war or privateers for the purpose of waging hostilities by sea against Mexico.

In testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the Republic to be hereunto affixed.

Done at Washington the eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and of the independence of the Republic the ninth.

ANSON JONES.

By the President:

ASHBURN SMITH, Secretary of State.

Hon. GREENE C. BRONSON has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, to succeed Hon. SAMUEL NELSON, elevated to the Bench of the United States Supreme Court. Hon. FREDERICK G. JEWETT has been appointed a Justice of the New York Supreme Court in the place vacated by the present Chief Justice.

THE OFFICE-SEEKERS.—The President will find it hard, in the dispensation of the appointments, to satisfy and reconcile sectional demands, and still harder to appease the vanity and ambition of individual applicants. On the threshold he will painfully experience the penalty he has to pay for his high fortune; a penalty which every step of his progress will render more and more disquieting. LOUIS XIV. said, strikingly, that when he gave away an office he made one ingrate and ninety-nine enemies; and the rage for office and the clamorous eagerness with which it is pursued in this country, as it heggers all example elsewhere, so it must, when disappointment follows the pursuit, be attended with proportionate resentment.—*Rich. Whig.*

The sentiments expressed by the "Native American," published at Philadelphia, will not fail to find a cordial response in the feelings of every right-minded man in the United States, to whatever political party he may happen to belong. "We are utterly opposed," says that paper, "to mixing religion with party politics, and it was this very shameful and unpardonable alliance between some sectarian leaders and the demagogues that gave rise to our party in opposition to that alliance." This is the true feeling, and a rigid adherence to it would very soon remove all the prejudices that have naturally arisen against some of the movements of the body of citizens calling themselves "American Republicans." "Native American," &c., as well as against some of the men who have enlisted in the cause. The principle upon which the party first proposed to rally, and for which its honest members are now contending, is a principle to which every well-wisher of his country and the stability of her institutions will cheerfully subscribe, and it is only by a departure from it, and by the prostitution of its purposes to narrow and demagogical views, that American Republicanism will lose caste and forfeit the sympathies of the American people.

(New York Courier.)

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The Columbus (Georgia) Democrat of the 1st instant has the following account of the steamboat explosion referred to in Saturday's paper:

"The mail steamer Syren, Capt. Sharpless, plying between Chattanooga and Apalachicola Bay, burst one of her boilers on Wednesday night last, about midnight, as the boat was rounding out from Tony's landing, and killed at least ten persons, all belonging to the crew, with the exception of one negro boy, who was a passenger. Of the killed, six were whites and four blacks, and among the former a son of Mrs. Tilley, of this place—a lad who acted in the capacity of cabin boy. The captain was thrown aloft and fell into the water, from which he escaped unhurt. A lady passenger was rescued from the water by one of the engineers. One person was saved by the sinking of the boat, which floated off a bale of cotton which had been thrown on him by the explosion."

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—Troy, (N. Y.) at the charter election, secured a Whig city government. GURDON CONSUM was re-elected Mayor by 427 majority over Mr. GEORGE VALE. Every Whig candidate for Alderman or Assistant is elected but one. Last spring the Locofocos elected two members of the Common Council. This year they have but one, and that one from a strong Whig Ward.

In Lowell, a Whig government has been secured almost unanimously. The Whigs re-elected Dr. ELISHA HENNINGTON Mayor, and chose an entire Whig Board of Aldermen, and Ward Officers in each Ward, by very large majorities. Every man upon the Whig ticket was elected, with the exception of one of the School Committee.

JOSEPH C. CAROT (Whig) was elected Mayor of Salem, Massachusetts, on Tuesday. The Locofocos and the Birneyites were very appropriately and lovingly collected, but both were soundly beaten. Cabot received 922 votes; Innes (Loco and Birney) 520; scattering 82.

THE LEAD CAVES OF MISSOURI.

The Cincinnati Chronicle says our country is as great in caves as it is in mountains and rivers. Among these the most remarkable are the recently discovered lead caves of Missouri: they are about sixty miles south of St. Louis, in Jefferson county, not far from Herculesburg. A series of large caves have been discovered in a rich lead mine, which seems to be made as it were out of lead. Five have already been discovered, leading from the one to the other, but the end is not yet, for the end has not been discovered. The following paragraph from the St. Louis Republican will explain what is known of these caves:

"General JAMES HUNT, formerly of Trenton, New Jersey, has been the way in the discovery of the succession of caves in this lead since the commencement. The last account we gave of him (about a month ago) he had just entered cave No. 4: he has now made his way sixty feet in No. 5, and masses of *Galena* are the only hindrance to his further progress. Before the two last caves were discovered, this was considered the greatest lead on record, and now the prospects for the future seem to be bright as the advances."

"This lead runs about south, thirty-five degrees east, commencing about ten miles from Hillsborough, the county seat for Jefferson county, the lead being about fifty-five miles south of St. Louis."

"It is owned by a company of a few individuals besides the General, some of whom reside in this city."

CONSISTENCY.—The Boston Chronicle—the anti-slavery organ, edited by Mr. Leavitt, formerly of the Emancipator—pours out a vial of bitter wrath on Senator Benton for the part he took in the passage of the Texas resolutions, and thereby extending the area of slavery. Yet the same Chronicle did its utmost to promote the success of the Democratic party, and of Mr. Polk in the late election—without which Mr. Benton's aid in the Texas resolutions would have been no more effectual than the waving of a lady's fan.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

IS TEXAS A PART OF THE UNION?

One would suppose, from the language in which certain prints speak of the action of Congress on the Texas question, that the new Republic is already a portion of the United States. They could not speak more confidently if her two proposed Senators were already deciding upon Mr. POLK's nominations in Executive session, or the Representative of her ten or twenty thousand white men was at this moment discussing an appropriation bill.

But Texas, if we rightly interpret the bill recently passed, is not one of the United States. There is yet a great deal to be done, before the union, which has been so devoutly wished for various reasons by several classes of our citizens, is consummated. Neither the resolutions of Mr. M. BROWN nor the amendment of Mr. BENTON extend an unconditional embrace to the new candidate. Should Mr. POLK conclude to adopt the form of annexation presented in the joint resolutions—which we are told it was generally understood at Washington that he would not—the question of admission must again come before Congress, to be finally decided on its merits.

Now, it is possible—indeed, we do not hazard much in saying that it is probable—that many of those Democrats who voted for the bill as recently carried; and who belong to the next Congress, will not vote for the final admission of the new territory until the terms are adjusted to the satisfaction of all parts of the country. We confess that we were surprised to see this class of men consent to the passage of the bill, even as a preliminary measure; but our surprise is somewhat diminished, yet not forgotten, when we reflect that they may have reserved an intention to act with more boldness and decision when the proper time shall come.

(New York Evening Post.)

Before Texas can be annexed, there must be several distinct and important stages. Our Government has but taken the first step, merely giving the invitation. Texas may take a very different view of the desirability of annexation, since her debts are not to be paid. Especially may she be disposed to take this course, if she is to be required to give full expression to that repugnance which is felt, and which ever must be felt, by the great body of the people towards this most unnatural union. This is chance number one. When we consider the ominous silence of Texas for a long period, and the fact of the speed with which her great men must dwindle into very little ones, we cannot but think it probable that she will decline being forced into the Union by the Administration, backed only by a lean minority of the people of the United States. Another still stronger ground of hope is in the next Congress. This body will act with entire independence of the past; a sufficiently strong expression of the judgment and feelings of the Northern people may act decisively upon it. We cannot but think that some of the members who return to Washington will receive some light among their constituents. It is not unlikely that Executive influence (of whatever nature that influence may have been) has exhausted itself in its efforts to accomplish what has been accomplished, and that this very exhaustion will compel it to let matters take their natural course.

The President, it is said, has determined to proceed by treaty. If he does, it is possible that two-thirds of the Senate can be secured for the measure? If he does not, it is at all probable that the Supreme Court, hitherto the able and efficient guardian of the Constitution, will pay any regard to a foreign Power claiming to be a member of the Union by the act of Congress? Southern men, as the majority of that Court are, we may hope they will be true to their oaths; and, as they have before done, protect the Constitution from so gross a violation. We shall recur to the subject, and show that there are other sources of hope from peaceful measures. Enough has, we believe, been said to show that there is no reason why we should "despair of the Republic."

(Comm. for N. Y. Mirror.)

THE FEMALE INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY of New York held a second meeting on Thursday, and a large number of ladies were present, and addresses were made to illustrate the misery induced by the extremely low rates of compensation paid to workwomen. One of the ladies who spoke suggested that, as long as there were so many persons competing for employment in the city, and ready to underbid in prices, they would be unsuccessful, unless ladies could increase the extent of labor and modes of employment. She proposed memorializing the merchants and others who had young men in their employ doing work more fitting for women than men, to give the former the preference.

Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Stones, and Miss Gray were appointed to prepare an address.

A gentleman who resided some time in what is termed the tobacco region of Florida has furnished the editor of the *Mobile Journal* with a glowing account of the fertility of the soil and the mildness of the climate. The region is fast filling up with an industrious population; and improvements which a few months ago could have been bought for from \$400 to \$500 now command \$1,000. It lies in Leon and Gadsden counties, and is not of great extent; the soil is a black, loose, sandy loam, from ten to twelve inches deep, and rests on stiff compact clay. The general yield of tobacco is about 800 to 1,200 pounds per acre. Some of it has been exported to Europe, but the principal part sold in Apalachicola, where it meets ready sale at prices ranging from 20 to 75 cents per lb. in the leaf. The wide range of prices is owing to the fact that many of the cultivators had no previous experience in the business.

The Government Express Mail between Covington (Georgia) and Montgomery (Alabama) has been discontinued. The summer arrangement of the regular mail was entered into on the 1st instant, which only takes five days between Charleston and New Orleans, being the same space of time in which the express was formerly carried.—*Balt. American.*

A BROADSIDE FROM OLD MONROE.—The Texas inquiry has thoroughly aroused the "Young Lion of the West." The town elections in Monroe county, which came off on Tuesday last, resulted in the most signal triumph ever achieved by the Whigs of that staunch republican county. The Whigs have elected four out of the five Supervisors in the city of Rochester, and carried every town in the county. Locofocoism has no longer a foothold upon the free soil of old Monroe. The Board of Supervisors will stand TWENTY-TWO Whigs to one Locofoco.—*Albany Journal.*

A GREAT WINDFALL.—We have it from a reliable source that a German farmer, by the name of George J. J. Geyer, living near the village of Lewistown, Fulton county, Illinois, is about to start on a trip to Europe, for the purpose of taking possession of the snug fortune of two million six hundred thousand dollars worth of property. He recently received a letter from the firm of Rothschild, at Frankfurt, stating that a lawsuit which had been pending for more than thirty years in the courts of Germany, and in which his wife was one of the heirs at law, had been decided in their favor; and that a division of the amount in litigation was about to take place, and they wished to know his pleasure concerning the amount coming to his wife, which is stated to be in round numbers two million six hundred thousand dollars. Geyer emigrated to this country fifty years ago, and settled in Fulton county, where he has followed the occupation of a farmer. At the time he left Germany the gaining of the suit was considered doubtful.—*St. Louis New Era.*

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, MARCH 10, 1845.

There have been local elections during the last week in some of the interior counties of this State, and the returns show, in almost every instance, a remarkable Whig gain. In Herkimer, Erie, Fulton, Monroe, and Tompkins the triumph has been signal; and a decided rebuke has been given to the advocates of the Texas depredation.

The anti-renters have been committing new outrages. In Ulster county, on Friday last, a Mr. LASKER, being employed to remove some timber which had been felled by trespassers on the Livingston estate, was seized by some sixteen persons disguised as Indians, and covered with a coat of tar and feathers. He made his escape to the top of a rock, followed by two of the miscreants, who, coming up with him, tried to precipitate him to the ground, down a descent of ten feet. In the struggle that ensued Mr. Lasker laid hold of them, with such tenacity that, as he fell, they accompanied him; and, their masks falling off, he was enabled to recognize them. They were subsequently arrested, but managed to escape.

Our legislators at Albany are disputing about providing for the payment of the citizen soldiery who were recently called out to quell the disturbances in Columbia county. Men were called upon to leave their homes and business, and be absent some weeks on a disagreeable duty, at a considerable expense, and now it is made a question whether they shall be paid. This is a dangerous kind of repudiation, and one which the prospect of a new outbreak will probably prevent.

A new competitor for the Collectorship of this port has appeared in the person of Mr. FLAGG. He has powerful backers, and is regarded as a far more formidable candidate than Mr. PURDY, notwithstanding Tammany Hall has said that the latter must be the man. In the mean time the party in favor of Mr. VAN NESS is increasing, many of the old Jackson leaders advocating his claims.

By late accounts from Mexico we have news of the reception in that country of intelligence of the passage of the bill annexing Texas by our House of Representatives. The "Diario" of the city of Mexico expresses a hope that the firmness and wisdom of our Senate will oppose a barrier to the success of this act of spoliation, which Mexico, "relying on justice and public opinion, will oppose with all her power and all the resources at her command." With what face can we, on our side, appeal to "justice and public opinion?"

Two new pamphlets on the Onderdonk case have appeared. One is from the pen of CHARLES KING, Esq., of the Couriers and Enquirer, and is an able and eloquent examination of the charges against the Bishop—the conclusions being wholly unfavorable to the accused. The other pamphlet is entitled "A Defence of the Ladies," and is from the pen of the Rev. Mr. RICHMOND, one of the principal speakers of the Bishop, but whose strange and injudicious style of denunciation has subjected him to the charge of insanity. The public begin to think they have had pamphlets enough on this subject, and they are disposed to drop further discussion.

The Park Theatre re-opens on Wednesday with its old dramatic company. The first novelty is a new melo-drama by Buckstone, entitled "Green Bashes, or a Hundred Years Since." The scene is partly laid in Ireland and partly on the banks of the Mississippi. The piece has been eminently successful in London. A new five act American comedy by a lady of this city is announced as in preparation.

There was but little activity in the stock market to-day. The weather has been quite disagreeable, with an easterly storm accompanied by snow.

NEW YORK, MARCH 11, 1845.

The City Comptroller has published his annual report of the receipts and expenditures of the Corporation, from which it appears that the difference between the